

(To be continued)

J. C. VAUGHAN, Editor.
F. COBB, Assistant Editor.

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 15, 1848.

More Submission to the People—Greater

Advances in Human Freedom!

Telegraphic news by the Steamer Washington

and America, will be found on third page.

Though brief, they yet bear glorious tidings!

Republican, people's rights, widely de-

mands, despotism's power, Kings made

subject to public opinion, and sham State

shows, and sham royal pretences, hung down

as false coin! Why, the old world is waking

up! It has a heart; can say and do things which

will not die. Even the stout will of Him of

Prussia, who talked royalty of what he

would, has wisely conceded all that was granted,

while his Kingly Council of Bavaria has ab-

dicated, it may be, dressed in blue, and as

a common servant. And as for Austria, the

Milanese has beard her soldiers, and conquer-

ed her.

Courage, friends! This mighty European

commotion is no whiff of human passion which

a King's will may sport with. It is no bubble

which a Royal soldier may prick and let burst.

God's finger is in it, and it will yet break the

thrall of man!

We take all this for granted: We believe,

when the time of action comes, that the Dem-

ocracy will be in the right position. And for

our part, we care not who sounds the summons

or from what quarter it comes, calling upon all

to give their lives for a new career of conquest

over human wrong.

C. M. Clay, J. R. Clay, T. B. Waters,

and others.

This was a suit at law instituted by C. M.

Clay, against the "Committee" at Lexington,

for the destruction of the printing establish-

ment of the "True American."

The venue was changed, and the case tried in

Lexington county.

The defendants pleaded, that the paper called

the "True American," was established by C. M.

Clay, to promote the emancipation of the slaves,

and that the subject had not been discussed tem-

perately and moderately, but in a manner to

render the slaves insubordinate and inclined to

insurrection, and, therefore, the printing press

of the "True American" had become a moral

nuisance, which the defendants with 38 others

had destroyed in pursuance of the request of

the public meeting. The plaintiff demurred,

and the court sustained the demurrer, and ad-

judged the plea bad.

A verdict was then rendered for the plaintiff

of \$2,500.

The defendants appealed.

The verdict will surprise no one. There is

no large portion of the people of the State who

are not for upholding in letter and spirit the lib-

erty of the Press, or who are not opposed, in

mind and heart, to anything like mob-action

against it. We do not purpose entering into the

merits of the famous Lexington case. Let by-

gones be bygones! But we venture to affirm,

that, all or nearly all the actors in it, regret that

it occurred, regret the part they took in it, and

would be the last to assail again, either the

rights of persons or property, in the illegal

manner they did.

We are endeavoring to procure a full report

of the trial; if we succeed, we shall lay it be-

fore our readers, for it is important, not only to

the present, but to the future, that everything

connected with the Lexington case should be

fairly stated.

Connect the Coal.

We do it!

We have no faith in the eternal appeal to men's

interests, as if they had not enough to think

beyond the dollar; in truth whatever, in the do-

ctrine which teaches, that the coal calculation,

the enquiry simply, how much shall we make or

lose, is our great need.

"Have we not made it?" Is not the South,

now, governed by it? Is it so, in part, that

the men who say, "negroes cost us so much,

bring us so much, make us this and that,"

and, therefore, we will not part with them—

will denounce those who seek to emanci-

pate them? But with the educated, with the

influential, with all men of pride—oh, and

we should say, in this companion letter, let

us prevail. They say, "this possession gives

us case, rank, and all, and all, slavery the

heaviest source of expenditure in every re-

lation, the mightiest drain upon purse, head

and heart—the saddest, severest draught upon

manhood, that humanity ever endured, or

heaven tolerated. Count the cost in this, or any

human wrong, and you will admit, that the

economy, the surest road to wealth, the only

way to thrive—to call down upon any in-

stitutions of Government stability and growth,

is, to just, to do right—to be just now—to do

right always.

The Channel of the Girondins.

We have given the Girondins, another song,

the "chant of the Girondins," is sung enthu-

siastically by the French. It is taken from

Dumas' play of "Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge,"

and is thus translated by an English writer:

By the sound of her cannon alarming,

Huzar! cry the patriots, arming,

The voice of our mother—arise!

For country and freedom to bleed,

And, about, about, for joy, and in the

east of monarch's thunder, that there may be

none, we will have it, in France, driving

down! But the question, ready to time on the

nature, Let the answer come from that, and

then will we say, she is driving nobly, grand-

ly! Then will we say, with the glorious young

Louis, in triumph! Nay, what though

The yellow-bell of trade meanwhile should

pour

Along its avenues a shrunken flow,

And the life caravans drop around the shore?

These do not make a State

Nor keep it great:

I think I had made

The death for man, not trade.

And, where each humblest man has creature

Can stand, no more suspicious or afraid,

Great and kindly in his right of nature,

To Heaven and Earth knit with harmonious

ties—

When behold the exultation

Of manhood glowing in those eyes

That had been dark for ages,

Or only lit with bestial loves and rages—

There behold a nation.

The France which lies

Between the Pyrenees and Rhine

Is the least part of France,

I see it rather in the soul who shine,

Burns in the craftsman's grimy coun-

tenance.

In the new energy divine

Of Toils unfurled in France.

Into that soul we all look: it is that which

lifts up the individual; it is that, also, which

elevates a nation, and each thrives as each

does in all things.

But, then, keeping in view the lower con-

sideration—the simple losing or making of

money—the economy of the thing—and we say,

the only way for a people to thrive is to be free!

Count the cost of slavery, after any fashion,

and this result can be made clear to all. There

is no such word connected with it, as thriving.

It is eating, eating our substance every day,

every hour of every day—paling the glow

of creative energy in us by its destructive breath—

immovably the moral tone by its deluding

influences. Is proof demanded? We have

given it over and over again; but here it is il-

lustrated, at least, by new examples, if not in

a new way. And, first of agricultural products:

Value of crops, in New York, 1847, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1848, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1849, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1850, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1851, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1852, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1853, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1854, \$7,268,300

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Value of crops, in New York, 1859, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1860, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1861, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1862, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1863, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1864, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1865, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1866, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1867, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1868, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1869, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1870, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1871, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1872, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1873, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1874, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1875, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1876, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1877, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1878, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1879, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1880, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1881, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1882, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1883, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1884, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1885, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1886, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1887, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1888, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1889, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1890, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1891, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1892, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1893, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1894, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1895, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1896, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1897, \$7,268,300

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Value of crops, in New York, 1902, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1903, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1904, \$7,268,300

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Value of crops, in New York, 1906, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1907, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1908, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1909, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1910, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1911, \$7,268,300

Value of crops, in New York, 1912, \$7,268,300

Our great friend, New York, Cincinnati, for

the President who has expressed his universal

sympathy for the new Republic. Indeed, our

glad and joyful spirit seems to animate all

classes, and touch the heart of the country.

We cannot give details, resolutions, or speeches.

Nor need we. All know what all are doing.

The good old staff of which one and all are made

has become a song—the song sung at the

New York demonstration, when it said, some

twenty thousand souls were assembled to greet

the occasion, and joined in its hearty verses, or

its stirring refrain.

Joy in the land of the clustering vine,

To the land of song and dance!

A joyful, a joyful, a joyful, a joyful,

A joyful, a joyful, a joyful, a joyful,

A joyful, a joyful, a joyful, a joyful,

A joyful, a joyful, a joyful, a joyful,

A joyful, a joyful, a joyful, a joyful,

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A joyful, a joyful, a joyful, a joyful,

A joyful, a joyful, a joyful, a joyful,

LITERARY EXAMINER.

To a Daughter on her Birthday, July 23, 1860.

By THE REV. W. BELLO.

"Tu spes mentis, animi, visusque, —" *—H.*

How many virtues should be seen
When once the maid becomes sixteen:
To watch a father's falling years;
To dry an anxious mother's tears;
How many may she claim as duties,
A brother's wanderings far and wide,
Who, gazing on the green sea's foam,
May sigh, but sigh in vain, for home.
Then should a sister's tender care
Against his ill return prepare;
Perhaps some younger brother's noise
A parent's feeble health annoy.
Provide a sister's better sense
Provide a cure for petulance.

Perhaps the infant's shillier cry
To soothe the mother's fond desire;
Perchance the feelings which dispose
To hush the cherub to repose.
Perhaps the world too hard may press,
And penury and poverty's distress,
May cloud the hospitable door,
Where peace and plenty smile before;
Then should the sister's gentle voice
The comfort of a daughter's love,
For that the world may happier days
Such are the virtues to be seen
When once the maid becomes sixteen.
But let not rising passion bloom
With idle solicitude consume,
Nor pure with anxious fears,
That care must multiply with years.
Sweet are the pleasures to be seen
When once the maid becomes sixteen.
Then shall the gentle bloom be seen
With soft but inexperienced heart,
Connecting happiness and truth
With thoughts of some more favored youth.
Then, too, shall love's sweet smile
Fit subject for the youthful muse.
Then shall a father's fondness trace
The mother's charms, the mother's grace;
Again shall hang enamored o'er
With thrills the bloom long before;
Then in his girl's accomplished mind
Return for all his cares shall find.
And in the praise which all bestow
The sweetest recompense shall know.
Manners, the fruit of sterling sense,
And smiles, the gift of innocence,
Good humor, warm desire to please,
With cheerfulness and graceful ease,
Sweet qualities and thousand more,
Which parents gave with nature's ore,
May all on this fair morn be seen,
For June is now become sixteen.

A Few Hours in the Country.

AN ENGLISH SKETCH.

The hexameters of Southey will serve as well for the commencement of this chapter as any syllables which present themselves to our pen on the spur of the moment; for really and truly, as the bard of *The Vision* expressed it, "Pensive and lost in thought, we sat in our chamber musing." Our thoughts, wave-like and dreamy, now rolling along like billows, then tossed and straws upon them, moved onward as chance directed. Ideas, fraught with ancient feelings, held willing sway for the moment, and now dashing along full freighted, anon floating with time's bright bubbles, or wandering mid currents unending, kept wandering with pointless purpose. Bait! turn to hexameters and all our "gouty" feet. Why should we try this? Pagan of poor Southey, which limbs under our weight, most confoundedly, and thence to follow us headlong to such each step? We can push along much more quickly in the humble conveyances of modern times.

In sober prose, railways, disenchanted electric railways, deposed kings, humbled princes, fugitive ministers, deposed consuls, spendthrift republics, extravagant governments, oppressive taxation, curtailed incomes, speedy intelligence, and all the curiosities and inventions of modern times, till, the mind taking a backward leap from the present to the past, we muse on the decay of ancient customs, the manners of our forefathers, and the pleasures of primitive simplicity, and a thousand things long passed away. We were in what is called a brown study, when our mad-cap Cousin Joe burst in upon us, and boisterously insisted that we should leave our books and papers and go forth "to oil the springs of life," as he expressed it, which he insisted were creaking for want of lubrication.

"What do you propose?" we asked.
"Oh," said he, "there is a fête, this week, at Carden, in Cheshire; let us away to Broxton, where our quarters at the Egerton Arms there, the pleasant inn in the three kingdoms, a jolly landlord, a smiling hostess, a sweet, pretty daughter, and a view from the windows opening to make all Cockneydom fall in love with fields and pay no more worship to the smoky town."

"What sort of fête is this you speak of?"
"The square, yeelp! Horatio Leche, has just emerged from what the lawyers call his infancy, and attained the right to spend £10,000 a year, free from the trammels of his guardian, the Marquis of Westminster, and so he is about to feast nobles in his hall and knights on his lawn, to gratify the proud strong ale, stronger cheese, and roast oxen, and to give the whole county side a puff of bonfires, rockets, Roman candles, blazing wheels, and in short, feeding and fireworks of all descriptions."

"And there are to be rustic sports, and races, and chases, and I know not what," said Cousin Joe.
"Say no more; have with you," we replied; "we will forthwith oil those springs to which you just now made allusion."

And so we went; and proceeded with the speed of the modern railway to say as much as may prove amusing to two days out of the six that were devoted to the majority of Squire Leche.

Railways make short work of journeys now-a-days. We took tickets at Monk's Ferry; and, after three-quarters of an hour of chatter, bang, clang, whizz, fizz, screech, rumbling, trundling, shaking, and jolting, we were discharged at the ancient city of Chester. Here we chartered a gig, and, with a spanking bay before us that would have delighted Charles Goldfinch, set off at a glorious trot, over one of the best roads in the country, for Broxton. We expected to find the Egerton Arms in a roar with merry farmers, jolly rustics, and smiling dairy-maids; but, no, that most respectable of inns was as peaceful as the face of a hermit. Its oaken staircases and polished floors, for it was whilom one of the stately family halls of Cheshire, were all unstained by the feet of footmen or plough-boys, and its rudely hostess, its sole occupant, presided over a deserted mansion. All the country had gone to Carden. As it was early we resolved to be spectators.

We were just too late for the preliminary procession and the reception of the tenantry at the hall, but we were assured that we missed nothing, as the party, contrary to their expectation, were received, not by the "young squire" himself, but by his agent. They were left to enjoy themselves as they best could in the park, and, as the weather was somewhat gloomy and the ground damp, complaints of cold feet were numerous. We found the party thus, and anything but merry or comfortable. A fine set of rural blooms were some farmers of Cheshire, jolly, ruddy, bright-eyed, broad-shouldered, well limbed, stalwart, and

some fellows, brimful of quiet humor, and not at all sparing of witty remarks on the kindness of the gentleman who had so benevolently turned them out to grass on the richest part of his domain. "The squire, like all the rest," said one who came from a distance and could speak his mind freely, "does as the honor to own our kind; kindly saves us the trouble of shooting our hares, pheasants, and partridges, only asking us to feed them, and surely we may wait patiently when he allows us to range in his own park."

"Hush! hush!—here's the Squire, and Sir Watkin, and young Walmesley, and—
"Where, where?"
"There—hush!"

However chilled the fine fellows were with waiting on the cold green, there was plenty of warmth left at the centre of their hearts, and the greeting was as hearty and affectionate as fervid feeling could make it. But we, at first, could not make out which was the young squire. Among the respectable-looking parties whom we had seen grouped on the sward, we saw moving a few individuals whose vireses yellow or delicate, or pale or withered, contrasted unfavorably with the rule health of those who pressed forward, but we had no notion that these were the elite from the hall.

Who is that youth with the short black tobacco pipe in his mouth, whom all the rest are following?
"That, that, that's the young squire!" replied a blue-coated yeoman at our elbow. "This was the hero of the day; he was pulling away with a hearty gait to that would have won the best affections of one of Ireland's hounds, at a short distance, which by constant use had become as black as the inside of a chimney-pot."

"And who is that rather tall gentleman, (we began now to suspect who the gentleman was) with a singular complexion, and I beg—I beg pardon—I was about to say, rather ill-dressed for such an occasion?"
"That," replied our neighbor, "is Sir Watkin."

"Sir Watkin"—what, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, the pride of Walesmen?
"You are thinking of his father," said one who stood near, "the Sir Watkin."

"True, true, I had forgot."
The rustic sports had commenced. The squire's guests were full of frolic, and displayed their high breeding or their 'game' in a thousand ways. Young Mr. Walmesley, the son of a worthy proprietor, a stalwart squire who would have done honor to England in her best days, seized one of the donkeys entered for the race, and declared no one should ride it but himself. He mounted, and the hearty laughter of his companions, some of the farmers looking grave, and others declaring admiringly that he was 'game to the backbone.' He rode the race, contending, thus mounted, against the plough-boys and farm servants his competitors.

The sports ended, the invited guests retired to enjoy the feast prepared for them, which had been laid out by order of the squire—not in the hall of his fathers—but in a stable, which was handsomely fitted up for the occasion.

The farmers went to work with right good will at the post and sherry, and, having finished what was placed before them, and ascertained that no more was forthcoming, they adjourned to the green, where a display of fireworks concluded the day's festivity.

We cannot sit still in the country. The bright sky, the sweet air, the hills, the woods, the fawns, the gilded towers, and glittering streams call us forth with voices irresistible. Having informed ourselves of the dinner hour, for we found that a frank and unceremonious habit was highly relished, we sallied forth.

"I heard was to turn out this morn'g," said Tom, as we passed through the farmyard.
"The hounds; whose hounds? Where?" we exclaimed.

"Sir Watkin's, at Carden," replied Tom, not wasting more breath than was necessary.
"The high-road and a narrow range of fields divides Mr. Fenna's farm from a ridge some five hundred feet high, which rises at a very abrupt angle, and appears like a huge rampart overlooking the plain below, the scene during the wars preceding the Protectorate of many a bloody struggle. To this hill he hied, hoping to obtain a view of the hunt if Reynard happened to lead the chase across the open country. As we set our face against the steep hill, and climbed without a zig-zag its rugged side, we thought of Malcolm Grange, of whom Sir Walter Scott says:

"Right up the mountain could he press,
And not a sob his throat confessed."
But we, town-bred and accustomed to levels, though we had not more than a tithe of the height of Ben Lomond to surmount, did not reach the summit without bated breath, and many a puff and pant had we at the top ere our pulses resumed their usual quiet regularity. We were enjoying the glorious prospect, the extensive plain, through which winds the silver Dee, the distant towers of the Welsh hills, and the far-off towers of Chester, gilded by the noon-day sun, when a slight motion amongst the brown herbage below attracted our attention. The whole side of the hill is thinly planted with tall oaks of about twenty years' growth, and stealing through these we saw Reynard, with head turned back as if listening. He paused for a moment, threw up his nose in the direction of the wind, listened again for an instant, and then, dashing perpendicularly down the face of the hill, to our surprise rushed through the cows in the field below, crossed the highroad, leaped into Mr. Fenna's farmyard, which lay just at our feet, a perfect picture of a comfortable homestead, passed through hens, pigs, and turkeys, crept into the garden, crossed it, and away over the fields to the left of a mound, which hid the hall of Carden from our view. The fox was quite out of sight when we heard, first, the faint music of the pack, and then, in a few minutes, the mellow horn of the huntsman sounding in the distance. Presently the whole chase came thundering along beneath our view. First came the leading dogs, one in front, a steady old hound, threatening the scent with unerring precision. Next, stragglers dashed forward through the trees, and others were seen nosing briskly in the fields below, ready to take up the scent if the fox should have crossed the track which they were pursuing. Two large hounds came cantering along the ridge with looks of intelligence that filled us with admiration, for they had evidently taken upon themselves the office of scouts, and were scouring the high land on the bare chance that the quarry might have doubled in that direction. But while one of them sedulously nosed the ground, the other cast looks of inquiry down the slope, and at a peculiar cry from a hound in the field below, which we had seen the fox take full minutes before, they dashed at once down the hill, and the whole pack instantly took the same direction. It was beautiful to see with what precision the leading

hound followed the line of the vermin through the cows, through the farmyard, flitting the country as Coniandis did the Volscians at Corioth, through the garden and the adjacent meadows. The squire and his friends, with a band of red-coated veterans from all quarters, had been keeping pace a little in the rear of the dogs, in the fields and road below. The whole hunt burst into view.

To my mind a singular sight at once,
The awakened mountain gave response:
An hundred dogs bay'd a deep and strong,
Children'd an hundred shrieks along.
It's past the merry hunt time now,
An hundred voices join'd the shout,
With hounds and whistles, and with halloo,
No rest the hounds knew now.

The huntsman, the squire, the whippers-in, and all of the chase who were up and at Mr. Fenna's gate; the huntsman blew a peal on his horn, and the cavalcade dashed through the farmyard. Some boldly leaped the garden gate, some scrambled into the adjacent meadow, but all managed somehow to gain the open fields, where they spurred forward, and swept like a hurricane after the pack. Stragglers continued to come up, during the next twenty minutes, some of them long after the leaders of the chase had been out of sight, but, nothing daunted, they spurred their jaded horses over the fields, and enjoyed a whoop and tantivy all to themselves. The fox was, afterwards heard, was run to earth near Carden. We were not sorry for his escape, as he was evidently a sagacious fellow, who, finding he could not baffle his pursuers on the hill side, amongst the trees, passed opposite to Mr. Fenna's farm, and, seeing the coast clear, hoped to give them a check amongst the numerous scents of the poultry-yard, which he had no doubt often visited as a midnight marauder.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

Superstition in the Reign of James the First.

The reign of James was abundant in schemes for the discovery of gold and of hidden treasure by charms; and the general prevalence of such belief may be imagined, when we find that David Ramsey, known to our readers as the King's watchmaker, in the *Fortunes of Nigel*, having been told that a large quantity of treasure was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, begged permission of Williams, then Dean, to search for it. Williams, with the proviso that the church should have a share, gave his consent. Now, David Ramsey did not go to work in a common manner, but, under the direction of a cunning man, named John Scott, he, with several others, "entered the cloisters with hazel rods, and 'played' them." On the west side the rods "turned the one over the other," so, thinking that the treasure was there, they began to dig, but found only a coffin. Again and again they tried, but were disappointed, until David and his company, with "half-quintern sack, to put the treasure in," were compelled to return no richer than they came.

As John Scott had prophesied success, a sufficient excuse must be found, so, a very "blustering wind" arose before they had finished, the demons, who were unwilling the treasure should be discovered, determined their search should be in vain. These cunning men, who used the hazel rod, and crystal, were most indignant at being confounded with wizards, and "such slaves of the devil," for they pretended "to acquaint with wraiths." Such was old Mr. William Hodges, under whom the aforsaid John Scott studied. John Scott at length took his leave of his master, "being to return to London," to get married. Probably anxious to test the skill of old Mr. William Hodges, he requested him to show him his lady in the crystal. Hodges complied, and bade him say what he saw. "A ruddy-complexioned wench, in a red waistcoat, drawing a can of beer," is the reply. "She must be your wife," said the owner of the crystal. "Never," replied the Scott, "I am to marry a tall gentleman in the Old Bailey." "You must marry the red waistcoat," was the oracular decision. Away went Scott, fully determined to take his own way; but when he arrived at the Old Bailey, he found the tall gentleman already married. Two years passed; and then, on a journey, going into an inn at Canterbury, John Scott went by mistake into the kitchen instead of the sitting-room, and behold there was a maiden in a red waistcoat, drawing a can of beer! The stars had certainly led him thither, and who, in the seventeenth century, could resist their influence? So John Scott "became a suitor" to red waistcoat, married her, and lived very happy ever after, as the old stories say. In this case the prediction undoubtedly wrought its own fulfilment, and this was often the case when so much faith was joined to so much credulity. The belief in the power of the crystal to foretell future events was held, however, by many a grave divine at this period. The bold and ambitious mother of James' last favorite was believed, when a mere humble deaconess in a noble family, who have seen herself in this magic mirror, blazing with gold and gems, just as she appeared at Whitehall, when courted by the proudest nobles, and complimented by the king himself.—*British Quarterly.*

From Graham's Magazine.

The Fire of Brit-wood.

By HENRY W. TONGUE.

We sat by the farm-house door,
Whose windows looking o'er the bay,
Gave to these breezes, damp and cold,
An easy entrance, night and day.

Not far away we saw the port—
The strange, old-fashioned, almost town—
The light-house, the dismantled fort,
The wooden houses, quaint and brown.

We sat and talked until the night
Descending filled the little room;
Our voices faded from the night,
Our faces only broke the gloom.

We spoke of many a vanished scene,
Of what we once had thought and said,
Of what had been, and might have been,
And who no answer back again.

All that filled the hearts of friends,
When first they met, with secret pain,
Their lives thenceforth have separate ends,
And never can be one again.

The first slight weaving of the heart,
That words are powerless to express,
And leave it still unaided in part,
Or say it in too great excess.

The very tones in which he spoke
Had something strange, I could not mark;
The leaves of memory seemed to make
A mournful rustling in the dark.

On died the words upon our lips
As suddenly, from out the fire,
The flames would leap and then expire.
And, as their splendor faded and failed,
We thought of words upon the main—
Orships dismantled, that were hulled,
And sent no answer back again.

The gusty rustling in their frames
The words that never back again,
The gusty rustling in their frames—
All mingled vaguely on our speech.

Until they made themselves a part
Of fancies floating through the brain—
The long lost ventures of the heart,
That send no answer back again.

O flames that glow'd! O hearts that yearn'd!
They were indeed too much akin;
The drift-wood fire without that burn'd,
The thoughts that burn'd and glow'd within.

Amman in the Reign of James the First.

It is not surprising that Amman at this period were in general use. Indeed, if the age of Elizabeth was the age of pamphlets, that of James the First may be called that of almanacs. We turned over, a short time since, a collection of these—a score—for the year 1612; and truly no stronger proof of the "vanity of such devices" could be given than the various and conflicting opinions of their authors, as to coming events. "The great eclipse" of the 22d of May is duly noted; but, while one learned doctor determines that "by it we may foresee great robberies by the highways and burglaries," because "Mercury is in the ascendant," another declares that, while its effects will not take place until "between the 12th of October and the 12th of January," the result will be, "jangling and controversies between clergymen and laymen."

The almanacs of James the First's reign abound with general warnings. "There is in most of them a long list of 'things to be done in the increase of the moon,' and what is to be done in the wane. They also quote emulate Murphy in their exact prognostics of the weather; not hesitatingly like Francis Moore, with his 'rain more or less about this time'; but boldly, as though there was an actual 'clerk of the weather,' and his most efficient services had been procured, declaring that the 21st shall be rainy, and the 26th quite fair, with a due intermixture of 'a sharp shower' to finish with. But it was to the list of 'lucky and unlucky days' that our forefathers turned with the greatest interest. Some of the directions for conduct on these days in 'Breton's' almanac, are very curious. Thus, on the 3d and 12th of January, the word is 'Prese for prelerment,' while for the 6th it is, 'Prese the old one.' On February 20th, the oracle says, 'Speak and speede,' while, on the 25th March, it is 'Look about you'; and the 2d of April, 'Be hold for it.' The 27th and 31st December give, 'Prese on and prevaile,' while December 24th, Christmas-eve, most ominously points to 'A rope and a halter!'

The various information contained in these little 'hand-books of the People,'—for such, indeed, they then were—gives, on the whole, a favorable opinion of the general state of information. All of them have a sort of astronomical lecture prefixed, which, although certainly not Newtonian, is yet in accordance with the learning of the times. They have also 'a table of distances of some of the most famous cities in the world, from the honorable city of London.' Mexico, Quinzas, (whatever city that may be), Jerusalem, and 'Calicut'—surely known, we should have thought, then—the precursor of our eastern metropolis, Calcutta—and 'Nivevel' and Babylon! which is just 2,710 miles off, and about forty others, figure in this table. The compiler is, however, strangely out in his calculations respecting cities nearer home, for he makes Edinburgh only 286 miles off! We must, however, not forget to mention, that there is also a table of remarkable events, 'from the creation of the world.'—*British Review.*

Women's Franchise.

What a minister is in a small state, that a woman is in her lesser state, namely, the minister of all departments at once, the husband managing the foreign affairs more especially is she the minister of finance, who, in the state, according to Goethe, in the last resort, regulates peace, as well as, according to Archibute, the magazine of war. Even noble ladies would be healthier and happier, if they fulfilled the duties of maitre d'hôtel, and femme de charge; I mean for the house; I know they frequently act in both capacities for their husbands. Certainly, as a whole, the females of the lower classes are rendered more delicately beautiful by this absolute idleness; but such a Venus resembles that of Rome, who was also the goddess of corpses; among these we may be reckoned her children, her husband, or herself. I do not speak about the art of crocheting, in order not to be laughed at; as Kant was, who wished that here (as in Scotland) regular lessons should be given in it, as well as in dancing. Rather would Seneca's beautiful words, addressed to sacrificers, *Puras Deus, non plenas adspiciamus.* (God regards pure, not full hands), acquire a new meaning with noble ladies; and they will suppose their husbands value pure white hands more than those which present them some good dish they have cooked. But how is it that, in the order of female rank, her real title, housewife, is not esteemed higher? Is it not in that capacity, as once physically, so now financially, she prepares a freer future for her children? And can a woman find that in detail, beneath her regard, in which, as a whole, the greatest of men, a Cato of Utica, a Sully, and others sought their glory?—*Leverna, by Jean Paul Richter.*

The Lawyers at the Last Threat of Invasion.

"Of the 300,000 volunteers enrolled and disciplined," says Lord Campbell in his 'Life of Erskine,' "the lawyers in the metropolis raised two regiments—the B. I. C. A., or Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Association, and the 'Temple Corps,' generally called the 'Devil's Own.' The command of the latter was conferred upon Erskine. Having myself served in the ranks of the former, I am not able from personal observation to criticise his military prowess, but I well remember we heard many stories of the blunders which he committed, and we thought ourselves lucky to be under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Cook, a warlike Master in Chancery, while our rivals could boast of most of the dignitaries of the law, and were renowned for their 'belly-gent' appearance; we consisted chiefly of lean students and briefless barristers, so that we were in great hopes that if we did not go into the field, before the end of the campaign, fatigue alone would make great openings for us in Westminster Hall, and on all the circuits. We had drills every morning, and many field days, but we never had any harder service than being reviewed by the Governor III in Hyde Park, along with all the volunteers of the metropolis, on a very rainy day. Both the law corps were particularly noticed by his Majesty, who caused many jealous among us of the B. I. C. A., by his particularly gracious notice to the salute of Lieut. Col. Erskine. Many severe blows were caught, but there was no casualty to cause any promotion in the profession, the servants of the seniors waiting for them with cloaks and umbrellas as soon as they were dismissed from the parade. Lord Eldon in his old age gave the following account of this spectacle:—'I think the finest sight I ever beheld was the review in Hyde Park, before George the III. The King in passing addressed Tom Erskine, who was Colonel, asking him the name of his corps. He answered 'The Devil's Own.' The Lincoln's Inn volunteers always went by the name of 'The Devil's Invincibles.' Law, then Attorney General, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Eldon, was reported to be a fair specimen of them; for, even with the help of chalk, he never could be taught the differ-

ence between marching with his right or his left foot foremost, and all the time he was in the service he continued in the awkward squad."—Lord Campbell dryly adds, "There were likewise a good many attorneys belonging to us, who brought down many jests upon us, amongst others, that the word being given 'prepare to charge,' they all pulled out pen, ink, and paper; and being ordered to 'charge' they wrote down f. 8d., or 13s. 4d. The soul of our corps was our adjutant, my poor friend Will Harrison, who with us could talk on nothing but law, and seemed to think himself a great military genius as Napoleon, although he talked much law at regimental meetings, which he was fond of dining at, so that it was said, he was 'a general among lawyers, and a lawyer among generals.'"

Chinese Civilization.

The craniologist unfolds his plates, and lectures on them at great length. One of these plates I bought immediately after a lecture, as a curiosity. It is a representation of a face, with a head-dress that has not been in use for some centuries, inscribed all over with characters; every feature bears some development or other. The extra special volumes; the forehead is almost an encyclopaedia of organs, some denoting the qualities of the mind, others emblematic of the destiny of the individual. Some of the characters are in circles, surrounded by numbers and professional terms. From the forehead to the nose are seven. 'Heaven's Centre, or Zenith'; 'Heaven's Hill'; 'The Lord of the Firmament'; 'Just the Centre' (between the brows); 'The Seal Hall'; 'The Foot of the Hill's Veins' (between the eyes); 'Old Age' (the bridge of the nose). Two kinds of eyes are given, the one Ming-he, or clear opening, the other You-he, or observed opening; the lid indicating such extraordinary qualities as, according to the first and most important part of the superstructure of moral principle, erected upon the foundation of obedience to the will of God. The numerous trials of Abraham's faith mentioned in the book, are all referred to the single, and I may say abstract point of obedience, here we have a precious gleam of light, disclosing what the nature of this will, and its consequences, are, and the manner in which the household after him, by which the parental authority to instruct and direct his descendants in the way of the Lord was given him as an authority and enjoined upon him as a duty: and the lessons which were then repeated to the required obedience to the will of God, and the manner in which the household after him, by which the parental authority to instruct and direct his descendants in the way of the Lord was given him as an authority and enjoined upon him as a duty: and the lessons which were then repeated to the required obedience to the will of God, and the manner in which the household after him, by which the parental authority to instruct and direct his descendants in the way of the Lord was given him as an 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